The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,087—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. KHANDALLA, 2,030 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Busaire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	....Rs. 150		....Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	.... „ 220		.... „ 80
Port Said	„ 360	.... „ 240	Including Wines.	.... „ 90
Messina	„ 500	.... „ 340		.... „ 140
Naples	„ 500	.... „ 340		.... „ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	.... „ 340		.... „ 140
Genoa	„ 520	.... „ 350		.... „ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	.... „ 350		.... „ 140

Without food.

Children under 3 years free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,042	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Tricste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	135	122 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	120	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. S. Bourdich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

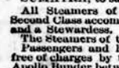
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Insurances effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	16th July
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	30th „
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Vernil	2,300	300	13th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2393	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one-way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	15th July.

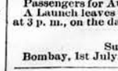
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

CLAN LINE TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. CLAN RANALD, 2,100 tons, will sail for Liverpool direct on or about the 16th instant.

Passage money Rs. 450.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO.

PER S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CARGO of the above Steamer is now being landed at the Town Customs Warehouse and will be surveyed as landed. Consignees are requested to produce their BILLS of LADING, pay the deposit in respect of the General Average and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods forthwith. Such portion of the Cargo as is not taken delivery of on or before the 6th instant will be sold by public auction without further notice on account and at the risk of those concerned.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners s.s. Loch Rannoch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re*

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKETCLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY HAVE ON SALE, CRICKET KIT *Of each superior quality* (ALSO) ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURED BY LUBIN OF PARIS, COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax.	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	„ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE begs to announce that he has made arrangements with Mons. BERGER-DEPLACE to appear in conjunction with his Company at the above-named Theatre for a few nights.

The first Performance will take place on

SATURDAY, 9TH JULY.

Full particulars in future Advertisements and Hand-bills.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June 1881.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

BOOTH & CO., Managers.
Bombay, 4th July, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of HAY, under Schedule No. 1, to the Commissariat Department at Bombay, Deolali, Poona, Satara, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Deesa, Rajkot, Dessa and Aburoad station, Mhow, Asirgarh, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, and Karachi, for the calendar year 1882.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at the above-mentioned stations up to 1 p.m., on the 2nd August next.

Forms of Tenders, Schedules and conditions, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut. Col.,
for Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 2ith June, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between us, the undersigned JAMES GREAVES, GEORGE COTTON and RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM, as merchants carrying on business at Bombay and elsewhere in the East Indies, under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON and Co., and at Liverpool and Stockport in England under the style or firm of JAMES GREAVES and Co., is DISSOLVED as and from the 1st day of July, 1881, by mutual consent, so far as regards the said Ralph Hyde Cheetham, who retires from the said partnership. All debts, due and owing to or by the late firms, will be received and paid by the said James Greaves and George Cotton, who, under the above-named styles or firms, will carry on the said business as and from the said 1st day of July, 1881, on their own account.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1881.

WITNESS, FRANK CHALK, Notary Public, Bombay.
JAMES GREAVES.
G. COTTON.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.	Overland Mail.
Broad Arrow.	Pall Mall Budget.
Fun.	Penny Illustrated Paper.
Garden.	Pictorial World.
Graphic.	Public Opinion.
Home News.	Punch.
Illustrated London News.	Queen.
Illustrated Police News.	Raynold's Weekly News.
Illustrated Sporting News.	Saturday Review.
Judy.	Spectator.
Life.	Times (Weekly Edition).
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.	Truth.
Mail.	Weekly Irish Times.
News of the World.	World.

COOPER & CO., Fort, Bombay.

WRECKED GOODS.

NOTICE.

THE following wrecked goods of the Barque MAHABALESHWAR will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by order of the Receiver of Wrecks, Malabar, at the Port Office, Calicut, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1881:—

Barrels of gun-powder, spelter cakes, cases of brandy in quarts, flasks and half flasks, beer in quarts, and pints, vinegar, jars of ink and blacking, drums linseed oil, kegs white paint, yellow ochre, cases of glass, procelain, reservoirs for kerosine lamps, praxiam light, blue lamp stands, frosted globes for argand lamps, white commode pans, lithograph stones, billiard table slabs, cases of slate pencils, marbles, bath brick, barrel stone, a large quantity of hoop iron, blocks (iron and wooden,) staple nails, tubs, steel bars, iron pans, shovels, mamoolies, pickaxes, loose hogshead hoops, pieces of wire rope, small size chains, pump, old metal sheathing, and a quantity of miscellaneous iron pieces, and broken pans.

2. Conditions of sale and other particulars can be obtained on application to the Port Officer.

HENRY RICHARDSON.
Port Officer and Agent of Receiver of Wrecks.
Calicut, Port Office, 29th June, 1881.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY DIVISION.

NOTICE.

A LOCAL TARIFF of four annas per six words, with address free and free delivery within one mile, for State and Private Telegrams, between any two of the following Telegraph Offices in Bombay will come into operation from the 6th instant:—

Central Office.
Mombadavie.
Mandvie.
Malabar Hill.
Malabar Point (when open).
Colaba.
Byculla.
Parell (when open).
Also between
Poona,
Kirkee,
Guneshkhind (when open).
Also between
Ahmedabad, City.
Ahmedabad, Camp.

H. IZAAK WALTON,
Superintendent.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th July, 1881.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above-mentioned Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1881, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Monday, the 4th of July, 1881.

1. That the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

2. That Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Toolseydass Vurjdass, Cassumbhoy Dhunjeeboy, and Shivram Purshotum, the present Directors of the Company, be appointed Liquidators, and that their nominal remuneration be rupees fifty each.

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered as from the 1st day of July, 1881, to sell and make over unto a certain limited joint stock company, to be formed and registered in Bombay, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866; and to be called the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, and having a capital of Rs. 18,00,000, divided into 1,200 shares of Rs. 1,500 each, and 1,200 half shares of Rs. 500 each, all the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits, business, and good-will of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive as consideration for such sale such a number of shares and half shares in the said new Company as shall be equal in value to 1,500 whole shares in such Company, each fully paid up, for distribution among the shareholders of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in such manner that the holder of one share in the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall receive two shares and one half share in the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited.

4. That the sale of the property of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made subject to a covenant on the part of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

5. That the said sale shall also be subject to an agreement and engagement on the part of the said Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, to allot the 600 half shares in their Company not handed over to the Liquidators under the terms of resolution No. 3, among the registered shareholders of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, if they shall desire to take up the same, each holder of one share of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, being entitled to half a share in the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, on paying for the same the sum of Rs. 500 provided that the registered shareholders of the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, shall be bound to take up such half shares within 10 days, if being required to do so, by the Directors of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, or shall forfeit their right to any of such half shares at the price aforesaid.

6. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in sections 173, 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

7. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of any of the Liquidators all or any of the powers exercisable by all the Liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised by such of the Liquidators or by the sole Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th July, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis... 10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune... 10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ... 12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard... 12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin. 16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
19	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ... 10	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.		
23	8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
31	8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ... Very rich and fine ...	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOF DRIVING APRONS.

LINED PLAID, OR SEAL.
Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15, and Rs. 20.
CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., 3, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.
TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

ASQUITH AND LORD have a superior stock of Serges, Tweeds and Cheviots suitable for wear during the monsoon. They have also a large assortment of stout Diagonal Coatings for Morning or Visiting Coats and gentlemen requ[illegible] a garment well cut and made, the quality of which can be guaranteed, are respectfully asked to call and inspect them.

Our New Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement and patterns of material forwarded on receipt of a written application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40	
In German Silver case with key	„ 60	extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„ 60	
In fine Silver case with key	„ 60	
In fine Silver case keyless	„ 70	

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	„ 30
In semi-Hunting	„ 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA, A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public: it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly lend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c. The coast at which it is sold should in itself command 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, Messrs. Wilbs Rot.well & Co., London.

BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	
CALCUTTA	„	Hinde, Allen & Co.
CAWNPORE	„	Cooper Allen & Co.
CALICUT	„	Pierce, Leslie & Co.
COCHIN	„	„
CEYLON	„	W. M. Smith & Co.
KURRACHE	„	A. McHinch & Co.
MADRAS	„	Shaw & Winch.
RANGOON	„	Halliday Brothers.
ADEN	„	Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS, BY THE POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT BHUNDAREE STREET IN CAMATHPOORA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises, at 1 p. m., by order of Bhicoobai, widow and executrix of the late Hariba Mahadoo Poolaker, deceased, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ashena Shivaji, the mortgagor.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west-side of Bhundaree street in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, containing by admeasurement 52·9 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 68 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2803, and bounded on the east by the said Bhundaree street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Juggonath Premjee, and on the south by the house of Enkoo Rungapa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY METALS AND GOODS AT THE METAL MART, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., and on subsequent WEDNESDAYS, at the Metal Mart, Byculla, sundry metals and goods belonging to the late firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., consisting of rain-water pipes, paint, India-rubber hose and belting, weighing machines, crab winches, hardware of sorts, a lot of files of various sorts and sizes, brass and iron locks and pad locks, screws, powras, hinges, &c. &c.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.,

4 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases playing cards
2 cases boot-heels tips.
15 boxes damaged sarsaparilla.
1 case spectacles.

On account of the underwriters.

A C H
R H E
N F F P R S I } 618—1 case damaged silk.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 5th July, 1881.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

In our last report we had occasion to remark that the weather bore every appearance of steadily working into heavy rains, and this promise has been amply fulfilled by the heavy general rainfal of the past week. In Bombay the fall has been about eight inches, and from all quarters the reports are most encouraging, giving every prospect of a favourable season. In the meantime, however, the rains greatly circumscribe current business; shipping operations having been quite at a standstill for four days, notwithstanding the advantages given by the Prince's Dock, and the ordinary trade of the port cannot be described as otherwise than dull. But what our import and export transactions lack in life is to some extent made up by the activity pervading the various mediums of speculation. Shares and stocks of all kinds have been largely dealt in of late at advancing values, but Government Paper has been the item which has claimed and received most attention. Already, at a very high level, it has received a further upward impetus within the past few days by the sudden change which has been wrought in the position of Silver and Silver Securities in London, through the action the Bank of England is reported to have taken in buying Silver and Rupee Paper. Here, this is generally interpreted as indicating a strong probability of some important international arrangement in favour of Silver arising from the Paris Conference, and in some quarters very strong views are expressed as to the ultimate value of the Rupee. The improvement in exchange already amounts to 1⅞ and in Government Paper to 1¼ per cent., and it seems evident that the latter will accompany any improvement in the former—so long as the existing case in the London Money market continues—until a level is reached which puts a stop to investment. The result on this side of such a movement being carried to excess, could scarcely fail to be a large development of some other form of speculation, as after a certain point the bulk of both speculators and investors in Paper would be tempted to realise in favour of some other means of getting a return on their money. It is very difficult, however, to see what line speculation could take just now. Mills, what with those in operation and four or five others prospected, do not leave any great room for further development, and other industries of importance are few. A great opening might be afforded for the employment of capital in the extension of railway communication, were Government to bring forward an attractive scheme, but this is a quarter from which, we fear, little can be hoped.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	8,10,408
Do. do. Branches.....	Dec.	„	2,45,954]
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	16,72,054
Government Securities	Inc.	„	3,11,648
Loans	Inc.	„	5,90,387
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	7,93,008
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„	87,858
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	19,70,395

Notwithstanding this decrease in the Cash Balance, the general feeling of the market continues remarkably easy, and although, owing probably to the demand for loans on Government Paper, the Bank may still find employment for funds at comparatively full rates, the general tendency of the market is towards greater ease.

Exchange.—The market during the week has undergone considerable fluctuation, and, while opening weak with every appearance of a further decline, closes strong with a tendency to a continued advance. For the mail we opened on the basis of 1s. 7 11-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7¾d. for 3 months' Credits. On Thursday, Government having affixed a minimum of 1s. 7 11-16d. on Council drafts only 19 lacs were allotted out of the 40 lacs offered, and the market remained quiet without quotable change. On Friday the first appearance of a turn in Silver made its appearance, and rates showed considerable firmness with an advance of 1-32d. Saturday brought us the report that the Bank of England had come into the market as a buyer of Silver and quite an excited feeling set in, rates advanced ⅛d. to 5-32d., and even at that there were few buyers. To-day the excitement has continued with a further rise of like extent, but at the close the market is not so strong as it opened owing to Calcutta having failed to respond. We quote:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 1-16d., Telegraphic 1s. 8 1-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-16d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 ⅜d.; France, 3 months' 2·15 to 1 rupee.

To-day the Banks have been very strong, sellers forward, and telegraphic November-December delivery is said to have been done at 1s 8 3-16d. Nothing like this figure could be had at the close. In fact, the telegram to hand late this evening seems to cast a considerable amount of doubt on the ultimate result of the Conference, and, if nothing of a strengthening character comes in to-morrow, it is not unlikely we may see a rapid reaction.

As to the future it is useless in the present state of things venturing an opinion. Everything depends on what the Conference may do, and that to us on this side is an unknown quantity.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is par to 1/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount nominal.

On China the nominal quotation is still Rs. 221 per 100 dollars.

Government Paper.—The market throughout the week has shown great firmness, and a large business has been done at daily advancing prices. The day after last mail left Rs. 104¼ for Fours and Rs. 112¼ for Fours-and-a-half were the current quotations, and these remained about the figures until Friday morning, when we received the news of the turn in Silver and Enfaced Rupee Paper at home. A rapid rise of ½ to ⅝ per cent. then took place, and on Saturday a further upward movement of ⅜ was registered. To-day the fluctuations have been considerable, but after a large business being done, we close to an advance of ⅜ to 1 per cent., Fours being Rs. 106⅜ and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 114. The future depends so much on Silver that it is difficult to form any accurate idea of probable movements, but there can be no doubt that unless Silver is likely to undergo a permanent improvement in value, Paper is now at a level from which we are more likely to see a decline than an advance.

Shares.—Although speculation this week has run more on Government Paper than shares, the market has ruled very firm, and with few exceptions values have gone materially in favour of holders. Cheap money and so far a favourable monsoon are strong factors towards higher values, and so long as these influences are apparent we may look for considerable activity. In *Bank* shares, Bank of Bombays are Rs. 12½ higher at Rs. 782½. Nationals are Rs. 1 higher at Rs. 111. Agras are unchanged at Rs. 130. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are Rs. 30 higher at Rs. 1,065, Port Cannings Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 220. *Press* Companies are slightly irregular, but on the whole firm. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares are all strong at an advance of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per share.

Piece-Goods.—The spot market during the week has been dull in the extreme, and we do not estimate the clearances from the bazaar at more than about 1,500 packages. Owing to the advance in exchange, sellers have been willing to accept slightly lower rates, but in the present state of things this has but little effect, as, owing to the heavy rains, up-country buyers are operating very sparingly. The thing, however, which requires business on the spot is all the more favourable to increased activity for future delivery, and the advance in exchange coming in conjunction with the improved prospects for the season has led to large orders going home on a sterling basis. So far the most of these have been at limits which have prevented business from resulting, but there can be no doubt that the disposition to buy exists, and if the present situation continues for much longer, large transactions will eventually result.

In *Local*-made Goods the transactions this week have only been some 1,200 packages at prices varying from As. 8 to As. 8½ per lb.

Twist.—For imported Yarns the demand on the spot continues dull, and although sellers in view of the rise in the value of the rupee have been willing to accept a reduction of ¼ anna per lb., very little has been done on the spot, and not much more to arrive. In Local Yarns a fairly active trade is passing, and about 3,000 bales are said to have changed hands at prices varying from As. 7 to As. 7⅞ per lb.

Metals.—*Copper* is dull at a decline of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. owing to the rise in exchange, and although stocks are small, the market closes weak. *Yellow Metal* also closes quiet, but prices are nominally maintained. *Iron* is very dull at previous prices.

Coals on the spot are depressed by the heavy stocks on the bunder, but for distant arrivals there are buyers but no sellers on the basis of Rs. 14 for Davison's West Hartley and Rs. 15 for Cardiff, alongside.

Cotton.—The demand for export being practically suspended owing to the rains, next to nothing has been done since the departure of last mail. Owing to higher exchange, however, prices may be quoted nominally Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower, and sellers might possibly make even a greater reduction if they saw any chance of business.

The *Receipts* from up-country continue comparatively large so far, but now that the rains have become general, we may look for the figures falling off materially. The comparisons with the two previous years to date are as follows:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	19,326	8,519	6,562
Since 1st Sept.	1,161,138	1,121,975	805,263
Since 1st Jan.	1,016,157	1,003,281	752,762

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 38,180 bales, making a total of 763,317 bales against 779,775 bales for the corresponding period last year, but in the course of another fortnight the figures will be about equalised, as there is a considerable quantity of Cotton afloat which will clear for sea in that interval.

New Crop.—Rains have been general lately throughout the whole of the Cotton growing districts of this Presidency, and prospects are undoubtely favourable. It is only in Khandeish, the Berars, and Central Provinces, however, that any sowing has been done, but there a very large tract of land has been put under cultivation, and in many places the plants are well above the ground and promising most favourably.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Omra, Ready	....Rs. 180=4 23/32d.	
F.G.F. do. do.	..... „ 170=4 15/32d.	
G.F. do. do.	..... „ 160=4 7/32d.	
Good Dhollera do.	..... „ 188=4 29/32d.	
F.G.F. do. do.	..... „ 177=4 21/32d.	
G.F. do. do.	..... „ 170=4 15/32d.	
Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready	..... „ 183=4 25/32d.	
F.G.F. Westerns, do.	..... „ 167=4 13/32d.	
G.F. do. do.	..... „ 162=4 9/32d.	

Seeds.—*Linseed* is firm, although there has not been much buying latterly owing to the rains. We quote Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. as current prices. *Rapeseed* is firm at Rs. 6-1 for Guzerat, of which, however, the supply is insignificant.

Wheat is still in active request, and notwithstanding the rise in exchange, prices are well maintained. Soft White we quote at Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 32 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	782½
Bank of Bengal.....	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Exchange Banks.		£			
Agra Bank.....	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	40,000	284	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,520	25	12½	5½ do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	...	21
New Colaba Co.	1,000	3,000	2,925	30	1,065
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	230

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	
Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	425 1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	595
Bellary.....	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	40	450
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,000	300 p.s.	1,000
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Hind Press Co	1,000	200	200	50	430
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	305
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	177½
Presses of W. Press..	120	.....	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,175
Samoon Press Co.....	300	500	500	23	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	495

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3
Carolas	„ 236
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 107-2
Gold Leaf	„ 19-13
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-8
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-8
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19-2-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 2nd July as compared with the statement of the 25th June:—

Liabilities.	June 25. Rs.	July 2. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	35,34,597	43,45,005
Do. do. at Branches.....	18,01,902	15,56,948
Other Deposits	2,63,36,796	2,46,64,742
Post Bills	11,282	11,100
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	4,23,235	4,63,562
	4,13,10,812	4,32,13,357
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,02,41,385	105,53,033
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	9,50,541	10,76,298
Loans, on Security of do	96,05,137	1,01,95,721
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,715	2,559
Bills Discounted.....	1,18,18,885	1,17,81,857
Stamps.....	3,162	3,112
Dead Stock..... Rs. 4,18,945 Amt. applied in reduction. 2,15,000	3,33,945	3,33,945
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	1,11,828	3,23,090
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,09,43,234	80,72,839
	4,13,10,812	4,32,13,357

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,530 tons, Captain A. Sanders, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Calcutta, brought the general cargo and ten deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. T. M. Vigars, and five deck.

The steamer Khalif, 1,491 tons, Captain J. B. Rose, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Shields (1st June), brought a cargo of 2,496 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Avoca, 904 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Hongkong (9th June) with two deck passengers and the followiug cargo:—From Hongkong: 70 cases fire-crackers, 327 cases preserves, 207 cases glass-bangles, 335 packages chinaware, 29 boxes false pearls, 11 cases beads, 1 case fans, 21 cases gallangal, 493 packages tea, 9 cases papers, 7 boxes brass leaves, 4 cases cassia oil, 1 box peppermint, 129 cases umbrellas, 1,073 packages sugar candy, 74 packages matting, 15 cases vermillion, 450 cases cassia, 10 packages chinaroots, 5 cases white copper, 5 cases scales, 244 packages alum, 8 packages piece-goods, 560 cases camphor, 345 packages silk, 60 cases wax, 12 packages rum, 4 cases cigars, 500 bags sugar, 1 box silverware, 2 boxes specie, and 1 box goldware. From Singapore: 26 bales hemp, 226 packages black pepper, 55 packages white pepper, 185 bags coffee, 35 packages benzoin, 88 packages nutmegs, 2,290 packages coppra, 125 bags sago, 45 packages tapioca, 190 packages gambier, 34 packages patch leaves, 1 bundle and 5 pieces ivory, 6 packages piece-goods, 5 cases mace, 15 packages cubebs, 152 baskets dammar, 657 packages rattans, 100 packages china clay, 2 cases mangoostan, 265 packages tea, 20 packages chinaroots, 2 cases medicine, and 1 package garrow-wood.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar, 1,515 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Australia, brought the Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. I. E. Ivatt, W. W. Wallace, Major W. E. Chambers, Mr. J.G. Fox, Lieut. A.C. Burmister, Mr. W. C. Corbery, Mr. St. C. Cameron, Mr. G. F. Flamsteed, Mr. H. Ryder, Mr. R. Abraham, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. Schrottky and two children, and two deck. She also brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong: 3 boxes silverware, 40 packages silk piece-goods, 67 packages silk, 3 packages tea, and 6 packages lacquered ware. From Shanghai: 119 packages tea, 12 boxes gold, 1 box jewellery, 4 boxes gold leaves and 2 boxes specie. From Melbourne: 27 cases biscuits, 2 packages carpets, 2 packages furniture, and 3 cases wine. From Galle: 2 boxes silver. From Colombo: 98 packages coffee.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Avoca (s).....	Murray	Hongkong, June 9.
4	Thomas Hilyard..	Campbell ...	Havre.
	Birdwood	Roberts	Elephant Point.
	Nesutan	Fromult	Moulmein, April 16.
	Gwalior (s).....	Adamson ...	Southampton.

The steamer Coconada, Mitchell, to P. Gulf via Kurrchee, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Kashgar, to Venice.
Steamer Mercedes, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

30 Satara (s).....Morby .....Camorta, June 19.
Lennox (s) .....Scott .....Hongkong, June 9.
Bargany .....Milne .....Glasgow, March 30.
City of Cashmere.Goss .....Liverpool, March 31.
Mountsineer ....Geddie .....Port Natal, May 28.

DEPARTURE.

June 30.—Steamers City of Edinburgh and Duke of Devonshire. Ship Canada, and a Barque (showed J. H. R. M.)

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

2 Navarino (s) .... London.
Kerbella (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranold (s)—40 drums ammonia liquid, Nuttoo Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Glendornell—25 barrels soda crystals, Sigg Sulzer and Co.
Agnes (s)—25 runlets tar, Adamjee Bhayee.
Malwa (s)—1 case gold thread, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 6 cases medicine, D. Chothia and Co.
Gulf of Suez (s)—50 boxes and 2 casks brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—70 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—308 cwts musoor dall, Furdoonjee Pestonjee; 3,400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Rallí Brothers; 400 cwts wheat, Sassoon Davidsons and Co; 500 cwts myrabolams, Luckmidass Narandass; 107 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha.
Cypromene—125 bales cotton, Gordhundass Bhugwandass.
Parkfield—154 bales hemp, Lalljee Narranjee.

FOR LONDON.

Britton Hall (s)—251 cwts indigo, Pelly and Co; 91 cwts indigo, Lowjee Jadowjee; 100 cwts wheat, Remington and Co; 14 bales hides and 70 cwts myrabolams, Mahomed Corjee.
Siam (s)—12 cwts ivory, Ebram Passlance; 41 cwts ivory, Adamjee Tarnalomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Exporter—999½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mercedes (s)—3,500 cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.
Lamperts (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ramleh (s)—1,285 cwts gingellyseed and 25,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Siam (s)—7 cases silk, Hajee Ally Babaney.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla (s)—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 135 bales cotton, Ramnarayen Gungapursad.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—30 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—50 bales cotton, N. B. Mody and Co; 112 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 104 bales cotton, Khitseedass Hurmookroy; 210 bales cotton and 255 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—July 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

100-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Nusserwanjee Ruttunjee Setna.
109-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Hurribhoy Jaichund.
150-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Morarjee Bhimjee.
156-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Damodher Lukmidass.
91-80—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Byramjee Framjee Tallatee.
147-81—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Dinshaw Bezonjee.

Long Causes.

523-79—Shapurjee and T.—Muggon Gungaram vs Kessowjee Roopjee—Nanu and H. (For counsel's reply.)
660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Mahomed vs The Fleming S. and W. Co.—Ardesir and H. and C. and T.—Part heard.
340-80—Payne and G.—Mugga Gowa vs Serang Ahmed Issajee and another—J. Macfarlane.
489-80—In person—Manockjee Soraljee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.
562-79—Shapurjee and T.—Khena Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.
275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Essa.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

94-81—Shapurjee and T.—Premjee Capoorchund and others vs Mooljee Dewjee and others.
198-81—Payne and G.—Jaitha Akha and others vs W. A. Crisp.
215-81—Hore, C. and B.—Hajee Ahmed bin Mahomed, &c. vs Hajee Meeya bin Mahomed, &c.—M. H. Khan.
237-81—Hearn C. and L.—W. M. Bell vs E. W. Dawson.
239-81—In person—Nanabhoy Bhuwanishunker vs Abdool Hoosein.

Long Causes.

170-81—M. H. Khan—Bomanjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Framjee Eduljee Soonawala and another—Payne and G.
171-81—M. H. Khan—Bomanjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Jehangir Eduljee Soonawala and another—P. and G.—A. and L.
175-81—Hore C. and B.—Heerachund Hurucckchund vs Poonumchund Bibhoetsing and others—S. and T. P. K.
176-81—In person—Gunputrao Ramchundra and another vs Babajee bin Babajee and another.
182-81—J. Macfarlane—Mooljee Lilla and another vs Goculdass Vulla and others—Jefferson B. and D.
380-80—Hearn C. and L.—Damjee Chapgar vs Ranchordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.
254-80—H. Bicknell—Thucker Purshotum Kullianjee vs Ramjee Ballaji and another—M. M. Munshi.
339-80—Pestonjee K.—Bachoobai and others vs Cooverbai and others—Shapurjee and T.
128-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Hassonbhoy bin Syedna Abdool Kadar vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawala—Payne and G.
373-79—N. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peerbai vs Memon Sulimau Joosub and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 2.

Rundall, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Ajmere.
Watson, Major, 29th Regt., on duty, from Asirghur.
Pierce, Col., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

July 3.

Russell, Captain, 17th Lancers, on duty, from Mhow.
Gillespie, Lieut. Col., Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Musketry, on leave, from Poona.
Williamson, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Shillong.
Caldwell, Surg. Major, on retirement, from Deoli.
Burmister, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Australia.

July 4.

Bitteleston, Lieut. R. A., on leave, from Allahabad.
Dewar, Lieut. King's Dragoon Guard, on leave, from Meerut.
Price, Major, 9th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Gorackpore.
Heaviside, Lieut. R.E. on leave, from Agra.
Grant, Major, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Sitapore.
DeVitre, Col., R. A., on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—July 4.

Vigors, Lieut., 4th Foot, on duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, July 4, 1881.

1. With the kind permission of the Officer Commanding 4th King's Own Regiment, the range at Colaba will be available for practice on Tuesday and Friday evenings in each week, commencing from Tuesday next, the 5th July. Members must be careful that the look-out points, &c., are properly posted before beginning firing.

2. Members wishing to take their rifles and accoutrements from head-quarters can do so from this date. It is requested that members will come themselves, if possible, so as to sign for their arms and accoutrements, and if they cannot possibly do so, to send their names and residence, so that a letter from head-quarters may find them at any time.

3. There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, 6th inst., at 9 p. m. instead of 8-30 p. m. The manual firing and bayonet exercise will be practiced.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 28.

With the sanction of Govt., the C.-in-C. in India is pleased to appoint Capt. (Bt. Major) N. R. Stewart, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkhas, to officiate as Deputy Asst. Adjt. General Saugor district, with effect from the 17th June, vice Major J. Cook, appointed to the permanent establishment, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. G. A. Way.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Batt. Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. the Hon. W. Coke, to port of embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-7th Foot.—Capt. W. Conolly, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2-11th Foot.—Capt. J. W. Andrews, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. J. Lampen (offg. Wing Officer on probation, 32nd Pioneers), to Calcutta for six months, from date availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

78th Foot.—Lieut. (Bt. Major) H. G. Grant, to port of embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

18th Bengal Cav.—Bt. Major G. L. R. Richardson (S. C.) to Naini Tal, from the 1st June to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Army Med. Dept.—Surg. Major J. D. Edge, to England, from the 31st May to the 30th Nov., on private affairs.

Surg. Major K. W. Cumming, to England, for four months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

At the request of the General Committee, the undersigned has undertaken to select a Northern Eleven to play the South at Poona early in September next. Secretaries of all Gymkhanas in Guzerat, Sind, Kutch, Khandeish and Central India are therefore invited to communicate the names of their best cricketers as soon as possible with a brief cricket history of each and an intimation of their willingness to play if called upon.

Old Northerners are particularly requested to assist in reviving this interesting match.

G. E. HANCOCK, Major.
Rajkote, Kattywar, 25th June, 1881.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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Bombay, Poona,
19th May, 1881. 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(next the oriental bank)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANT HEALTH.
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANT GROWTH.
THE ONLY FOOD—(SAVORY & MOORE'S).
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INFANTS.
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON.
Obtainable everywhere.

CALENDAR—JULY 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	July 4th....	10h. 7'1m.	p.m.
Full Moon	„ 11th....	7h. 15m.	a.m.
Last Quarter.....	„ 18th....	10h. 24'8m.	a.m.
New Moon	„ 26th....	10h. 10'1m.	a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Tu.	5	29 6	39	4 48 a	10 10m
				4 38 a	11 26 a
Wed	6	30 6	39	6 8 a	11 37m
				5 38 a	
Thr.	7	30 6	39	7 33m	0 31m
				6 52 a	1 8 a
Fr.	8	30 6	39	8 46m	1 38m
				8 9 a	2 25 a
Sat.	9	31 6	39	9 50m	2 37m
				9 19 a	3 31 a
Sun.	10 4th Sunday aft. Trinity	31 6	39	10 47m	3 31m
				10 20 a	4 20 a
Mon	11	31 6	39	11 22m	4 21m
				11 14 a	5 20 a

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Officer.—We cannot afford space for the correction of errors in such papers.

Pro Bono Publico.—There is nothing new in the letter.

"A Radical."—A coroner's inquest was held, and after full inquiry a verdict was returned. We do not see what further notice can be taken of the matter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ATKINSON—July 3rd, at Poona, Mrs. C. A. Atkinson, relict of the late [redacted] Atkinson, Esq., of Bombay, aged 61 years.

PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CRIPPS—July 1st, at Fort St. George, Madras, Mary, the wife of Mr. Apothecary T. Crripps, aged 41 years, 1 month, and 7 days.
HAWTHORNE—June 26th, at Dalhousie, Sybil Maude Lennox, daughter of William and Sybil Hawthorne, aged 11th months.
SINCLAIR—June 29th, at Lahore, Constance Hannah, the daughter of J. A. and Minnie Sinclair, aged 3 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1881.

Under a system of codified law it is clearly the duty of the executive to exercise an intelligent watchfulness upon the operation and effectiveness of the codes, which, adm

TELEGRAMS.

AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The last reports from Herat are to the effect that Ayoub Khan left Herat on the 25th June with cavalry, infantry, and guns.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, JULY 3, MIDNIGHT.

President Garfield's condition is less favourable. One of the bullets has pierced his liver and is embedded in his abdomen.

Her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and the Governor General of Canada have telegraphed messages of sympathy with the President.

M. Gaiteau, the assassin, is supposed to be insane.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Mr. Thurman, the American representative, in his speech at the ...ting of the Metallic Conference on Saturday, e... d his opinion that the offers made by England a... Germany would not warrant the United States in allowing the free coinage of silver.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Bombay mails of the 14th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 2nd inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 2nd inst.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87
4½ do. do.	99½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
5 do. French Rentes	120
Bar Silver	52
Oriental Bank Shares	£21-10
Chartered ,,	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai	£45-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Departure—Galatea.	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	77·2 Farht.
,, 10 a.m.	76·7
,, 2 p.m.	77·8
,, 4 p.m.	78·7

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 3, 1881.

,, 10 p.m.	78·7

THE Anglo-Vernacular as well as native journals seem to be unanimous about the justice of the punishment meted out to the delinquents of the Peint taluka. They believe that petty official *zoolum* is rife in all parts of the presidency, and that it was high time a severe example was made when a case of oppression was found out.

THE North-West Provinces weather-report for the week ended the 29th June states :—Wind again easterly. Fair and general rain in east districts, but only partial showers have fallen in west districts, and more rain is needed there. Prices slightly rising. General health good ; but cholera continues in Kumaun, Meerut, and Gorakhpur, and has appeared in Aligarh. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, but is abating elsewhere.

THE seventh number of the *Orient* well sustain the reputation the magazine has acquired. The present number contains the commencement of a tale by "a Hindoo gentleman of much learning and repute," which is described as "an Indian serial story of exceeding interest and originality." The title of the tale is "The Chief of Dhume." The first two chapters purport to give a description of the life and feelings of an independent native Prince, but with a Political Agent to look after him.

MR. JOHN BRUCE NORTON, the late Advocate General of Madras, has, says the *Madras Mail*, undergone an operation for cataract in both eyes ; and the result was so favourable at the date when the last mail left, that he was counting upon achieving his object of returning to Madras, which, as Napoleon said of the people of France, he "loves so well." It will seem like old days to come again to have the very able "Jack" Norton back in Madras.

THE *Statesman* is becoming alarmed at the improvement of railway communication in the Bombay presidency. Our contemporary says that the grain trade of Upper India, even from as low a point as Cawnpore, is gradually finding its outlet at Bombay, instead of Calcutta as formerly. "The advantages of the shorter route are great, yet we should have little fear of Calcutta entirely losing this trade, if only the railway carrying rates were lower. That they can be reduced is evident from the fact that the company is at present paying well ; and it will be found better to carry this immense traffic at slightly lower rates than lose it altogether. It may be said that the company cannot well carry more than they are doing, and hence it is not desirable to lower rates, to induce a traffic for which the company have no appliances. This is true perhaps ; but the obvious remedy lies in doubling the line. This, the paper understands, is now completed as high as Moguiserai ; but the profits to be realised from this grain-carrying trade will not be enjoyed to the full till this is done. It is useless to have it done out of earnings, as such a course would inevitably delay the execution of the work for many years, and in the interval the trade would be diverted. New capital should be invested for the purpose, and the entire line doubled to Delhi."

THE electric-light is gradually forcing its way into more general use in India. Another cotton-mill, one owned by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., at Garden Reach, Calcutta, has been lighted by this means. The *Indian Daily News* thus describes the appearance of the mill on the first night the electric-light was at work :—"The lights were lit at dusk, and continued burning for some time with marked steadiness and great success. The light in the rooms is ample for all the different minute manipulations of the blowing, cording, spinning, winding, reeling, packing, baling, and mixing rooms. The light in these latter rooms was specially admirable, as the reflection from the white cotton and yarn aided the light, and the least specks in the cotton could be detected. The arrangement of the light is specially interesting in this mill, and shows the practical experience of the proprietors and the ingenuity of the electricians. A 20-light machine is driven from the workshop engine, and a similar 20-light machine is driven from the main engine shaftings ; some of the lights of *each* machine are placed in *each* room throughout the three storeys of the mill. By this means, if there is an accident to one of the machines or engines, there will still be sufficient light in the rooms for ordinary purposes, and the lights of one machine would serve for repairing the accident to the other, or either engine during the night. The machines revolve at a speed of 1,200 revolutions to the minute, and the power required for the 36 lights is only about 28 indicated H. P. Each light represents the power of about 40 gas jets, or 600 standard candles ; the 36 lights in the mill represent, therefore, the power of about 18,000 candles, and the reflection from the white walls and cotton in manufacture prevents any of the light being lost. Considerable reductions have taken place in the prices of the candles, and they are half the price they were formerly ; each light of about 500 candle power costs now, inclusive of fuel and attendance, less than 2 annas per hour. Now, at any rate, the electric-light is no expensive luxury. The light is extremely mild and pleasant in the opaline globes ; the globes are hermetically closed, and consequently danger from fires is reduced to a minimum, and the health and comfort of the workmen considerably profited."

THE *Englishman* points out that the fighting in the Transvaal is not without its lessons for India and the Indian Army. One of the gravest and most noticeable peculiarities of this war has been the terrible loss in officers. If our Indian regiments with their establishment of five or six officers had to face the fire of breech-loaders, who can doubt that the result would be disaster and defeat ? It would be the height of folly to imagine that we shall always only meet in Asia the same kind of badly armed, ill-disciplined foes, whose inferiority made victory certain and conquest easy in the past. No time should be lost in organising our native regiments to meet more formidable foes and sterner trials than any they encountered in the late campaigns ; and one of the first should be to increase the number of officers. With Sir Donald Stewart at the head of the army, recent practical experience will be brought to bear on this important question. In deciding it, however, we trust that probable complications and different kinds of contests in the future may be taken into account, and have greater weight than the very inconclusive lessons to be derived from our slight losses in the Afghan campaigns.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—"If we are to judge from the information which reaches us every week from Kabul, the loyalty of Kohistan has already become doubtful. Turkestan appears to be the only portion of the Kabul kingdom whose loyalty to the Amir remains unshaken ; and the motives of Turkestan loyalty are much too obvious to require explanation. Nowhere is the Amir more unpopular than in Kabul itself and its neighbourhood. Our Kabul news makes it evident that his rule is merely one of confiscations and incarceration. His policy is one of activity at home and indolence abroad. But though it may empty his throne, it is filling his purse. His Highness may deliberately be making provision against a rainy day. We should probably be within the mark, if we calculated the last five or six weeks' proceeds of the Amir's confiscations at ten lakhs of rupees at least :—we base this estimate on Kabul information, the substantial accuracy of which we have no reason to doubt."

THE latest China papers report that "in the Hongkong opium market a very fair business has been passing in Patna at steady rates ; for Benares there has been only a small local demand at a slight decline. In Malwa there has been little doing. The market for Persian is depressed, owing to the large stock of inferior drug. At Shanghai there has been an improved feeling in the market for Malwa since the arrival of the last mail-steamer with a small supply, but Bengal drug has been sparingly dealt in, though rates for both kinds have declined."

THE *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that there are no signs of improvement Prince Bismarck's health. He "remains all day on a sofa, and only transacts the most important State business."

ORDERS were given to make preparations for holding the Doterel Court-martial about the end of June, on board the flagship Duke of Wellington, at Portsmouth. Technical evidence as to the construction of the ship was intended to be taken first, and afterwards the whole of the surveyors were to be examined.

AT a meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of Warwickshire and the neighbouring counties the following resolutions were adopted : —(1) "That, in the opinion of the members of this meeting, the principles of civil and religious liberty alike demand that no religious test whatever should be imposed as a condition of admission to the House of Commons." (2) "That this meeting urges upon the friends of civil and religious liberty to support her Majesty's Government in their efforts to amend the law with respect to the oath at present required to be taken on admission to the House of Commons."

THE following is the prayer once contained in the English liturgy against rack-renting landlords, which our correspondent "Omicron" alluded to in a recent letter :—"The earth is thine and all that therein is, notwithstanding thou hast given the possession thereof to the children of men. We heartily pray thee to send thy Holy Spirit into the hearts of them that possess the grounds and pastures of the earth ; that they, remembering themselves to be thy tenants, may not rack and stretch out the rents of their houses and lands, nor yet take unreasonable fines and incomes, after the manner of covetous worldlings ; but so let them out that the inhabitants thereof may be able to pay the rents and to live and nourish their families and to relieve the poor ; give them grace also to consider, that they are but strangers and pilgrims in this world, having here no dwelling-place, but seeking one to come ; that they, remembering the short continuance of their life, may be content with that which is sufficient, and not join house to house, nor couple land to land, to the impoverishment of others, but so behave themselves in letting out their tenements, lands, and pastures, that after this life they may be received into everlasting dwelling-places."

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows :—"A Moscow paper states that an interchange of views has taken place between the Governments of Russia and England in regard to the impending civil war in Afghanistan, with the result that an agreement has been arrived at to let matters take their course without interference from either side. I cannot say what truth, if any, there may be in this somewhat extraordinary assertion ; but I have reason to believe that if such negotiations indeed took place, little or nothing has been through the medium of the Russian Embassy in London."

THE Electric Railway between the Lichterfeld station and the Central Cadet Institution has proved such a success that it has been decided to extend it. The line is first to be continued to Teltow, and subsequently to Potsdam. At road crossings the conductors of the electric current are in future to be laid under the ground, so that horses may not be exposed to a shock. This precaution is absolutely necessary. The other day a cab horse fell while crossing the steels rails when the current was in circulation, and another horse bolted from the same cause.

A ROUMANIAN engineer, Trajan Theodoresco by name, has invented a new description of torpedo or submarine boat, whose peculiarity is that it is capable of manœuvring under water for twelve hours at a stretch. It is able to act at depths of from a hundred feet in rivers to seven or eight hundred feet in the sea. It is able, through the agency of screws, to rise or sink noiselessly, and either suddenly or gradually by successive stages, and can move or manœuvre in any direction. The illumination of the vessel is internal, and enables the officers upon her to see for a distance of a hundred and thirty feet under water. Upon the surface of the water the vessel is managed and manœuvred as any ordinary iron-clad boat.

A TELEGRAM from New York under date June 6, says that the return to Europe of Mr. Nathan Appleton, the United States agent of the Panama Canal Company, has revived the International questions involved in this scheme. He reports that the association has been fully formed ; that the present capital is 60,000,000 dols., a quarter of which has been already paid. Dredging machines and all kinds of materials are in course of manufacture. One hundred officers of the Engineers, some builders and surveyors, have gone to Panama, whither M. de Lesseps will shortly proceed. On the subject of probable opposition on the part of the United States, Mr. Appleton says by talking of the Monroe doctrine they only make America the laughing-stock of the world, and delay the construction of the Canal. Opinion here is, however, that the Washington Government will certainly insist upon having full strategic control of the Canal. In the present condition of the shipping trade the Canal would be of little value to the States ; but it would shorten the voyage between Liverpool and Australia by two thousand leagues. M. de Lesseps is sanguine that as the Canal progresses the English Government will take a large quantity of stock. This only increases the American jealousy of the operations of the French. General Grant and other promoters of the Nicaragua opposition scheme believe that when the United States see the prospect of the Panama project becoming a success they will subscribe all that is required for Nicaragua. At present the United States have taken no stock in either. M. de Lesseps has solemnly pledged himself to the French subscribers that this the crowning glory of his career shall be complete by 1888. It is stated at Vienna in view of the piercing of the Panama Canal, now in course of execution, an exchange of views is proceeding between the European Powers, in order to secure the complete neutrality of the Canal when completed.

AN attempt at suicide took place on June 5 at the Grand Opera during the performance of the *Tribut de Zamorra*. About half-past ten o'clock, in the midst of the ballet, two shots were fired in one of the boxes on the second storey. A regular panic ensued in the stage. The ballet-dancers, believing that the shots were fired at one of themselves, rushed off, shrieking, behind the side wings, while the choristers and scene-shifters ran to and fro in the greatest consternation. The audience jumped up *en masse*, and made for the doors, thinking that the noise was caused by an explosion of gas. The curtain was dropped, and the stampede threatened to lead to a fearful disaster, when three more shots were heard to proceed from the same spot. This stopped the audience, who now perceived what the occurrence really was. A rush was made to the box from which smoke was seen to issue, and on opening the door a young man was found lying insensible on the ground, bathed in blood. He was wounded in the chest and neck, and still clasped in his right hand a six-barrelled revolver, while in his left hand was a bottle of chloroform, which he had tried to drink after firing the first shot. He was at once conveyed to the Infirmary of the Opera, where the doctor on duty attended to him. On the arrival of the Commissary of Police, his pockets were searched to discover his indentity ; but only the following letter was found in them :—"Since I have discovered I am of no good, I am disgusted with life. I tossed this morning which way I should put an end to my existence. Fate decided that I should kill myself to-night at the theatre. Saturday, June 4. Comte d'Aulnoye, Grand Hotel."

THE London correspondent of a contemporary writes, June 10 :—"Yesterday the centenary of the birth of George Stephenson, the "Father of Railways," was celebrated with great circumstance. The principal scene of the celebrations was, of course, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; but at Chesterfield, London, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, the day was more or less observed by those immediately connected with railways. Of the revolution caused by railways no one need speak ; but it is singular that at this centennial epoch the world should be watching with such interest the development of steam's great rival, electricity. The electric light is now an accomplished fact. A great portion of London is now lighted by it, most railway stations and large buildings, and in the House of Commons to-night at eight o'clock electricity will be put in operation to illuminate the Chamber. Palace-yard and the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament have for some months been lighted by electricity. The utilization of electricity as a motive power is now being successfully carried out. At Berlin there is atramway worked by electricity ; in Paris there are electric bicycles, and some very successful experiments have been carried out with regard to storing electricity. The London Underground Railway Companies are watching these experiments closely, with the view of obtaining locomotives which will avoid the smoke, steam, and gases, so injurious to the underground atmosphere."

NATURAL HISTORY OF INDIA.

THE COW.

WE have now got into the seventh heaven of our history. We lift our dazzled eyes and behold the divine cow seated on a throne, attended by Rama, Krishna, and a crowd of minor deities. Let us smother the infidel thought that a cow in a chair is hardly our conception of divinity, and prostrate ourselves in silent adoration ; so that our next transmigration may be into a crocodile or a cobra, and not into the base dog or ass. Then shall our days be long in the land, and our joy exceeding great.

For a first-class god the cow, in India, leads an uncommonly hard life. True, it is not suffered to be killed in any pious Native State where rules a Hindu king ; but it is allowed to be starved and beaten to the verge of the tomb, and is then handed over to a crowd of pariahs, who will raise a melancholy dirge over it till it is dead, and then stifle down their painful feelings, and share the corpse conscientiously among themselves. This is hardly the treatment one would expect due to a god. Moreover, the object of the ambition of every righteous Brahman is, in some future time, to become a cow. For this quintessence of joy his prayers go up morning and evening ; and yet he will not give an extra seer to his suffering ox, or decrease one tithe of its work, though his religion teaches him to look upon it as the re-embodied soul of a departed ancestor.

Of all the different species of the genus ox, the Brahmani-bull leads alone a gay and happy life. He walks through the land at large, and pastureth where he will. He careth not for rights of property, but eateth where and whenever he has a mind to. A miscreant Mahomedan in our little town once ran a spear a few feet into one of these bulls, because, forsooth ! he ate up the week's store of corn of the unbeliever. Our Raja at once imprisoned the criminal ; and it was right that he should. Irreverence to the immortals is man's greatest sin. Benares is the home of the Brahmani-bull. His votaries abound in that city. Everywhere do we see him, with his gravely beneficent look, slowly and solemnly winding the streets, occasionally snatching a dainty morsel from a passing buniah's, or even going into the shop and making his choice at leisure. Some twenty years ago he was much more numerous than he is at present. In fact, there was so much of him that the inhabitants began to search their religious books to find a remedy. Such an influx of godhead had never been known before. However, the intelligent magistrate came to their aid, and shipped a few thousand deities down the river to some good tiger jungles, where it is supposed they re-ascended to their pearly thrones on high. Any way nothing more was ever heard of them again.

The other species of the tribe do not pass through life so easily. They do not indeed struggle with existence like the spectral pony ; but their beds are not of down, nor does the native correct their infirmities with the soft hand of a mother. The ox is used for carts, wells, ploughing, &c. When young he takes a pride in his tail ; but in later life that member loses its symmetry, often dropping off altogether. The native is not that benevolent, long-robed creature whom we see in moral picture books pacing majestically before his flocks and herds, carrying the feeble and impotent in his arms. In driving oxen the Hindu walks behind, with the tails of the several animals in his hands, and conveys his intentions by gentle twists to those graceful members. Of course the tail will break at times ; such is the unfortunate dispensation of Providence. In course of time there will be hardly a joint undislocated ; but the ox is patient through it all. He knows that the more joints broken, the fewer there will be to break, and is philosophically content. I don't know the average age of the ox. However, he works all his life, with an interval of a month or so every year, when he gets perverse and becomes ill. Whenever I see an ox roaming about without any work on hand, I know that he is diseased with some cheerful epidemic. It is his only holiday time. He looks forward to a devouring fever as we do to a year's furlough. He has no work to do then, and can enjoy himself by going round and seeing his relations and friends.

Cows kept for milk have an easier time of it. They are always more or less in an interesting condition. During milking time their calves are tied to one of their legs, with the sagacious and fraudulent object of getting the milk more easily. There is a curious custom with respect to the said calf. If, while it is still tied to its mother's hind leg, it should unfortunately die, the man who is milking is thrown out of his caste. His soul is considered to be blackened by a horrid crime. His only hope of salvation then is to hunt up all the needy Brahmans there may be about, and give them a good feast. This pacifies the enraged god or goddess, for I suppose the mother is the offended party, and the sinner is once more admitted to the company of true believers. If he has not enough money to feed the starving saints, and cannot raise it on credit, he gets desperate and becomes a Christian.

Lastly, there is the buffalo, a sort of side branch of the family, to whom, however, the divine qualities, I believe, do not descend. I often envy the buffalo. He is so superbly phlegmatic. He careth not for blows, for his skin is like toughened iron. He has no trials, for he does not draw carts or pull up water from wells, and so his tail remains in its natural condition. He is mostly in good condition, for he will eat anything, from a dead fellow-labourer to a brick-wall. He lolls in tanks the greater part of his existence. At times he is employed as a beast of burden, when he will carry anything short of a chain of mountains. He is ever most eternally slow. Sometimes he gets an idea into his head. He will then get up and squirm round in his eagerness to make it generally known. One does not get into his way too often then ; one finds oneself in duty bound to make tracks for the nearest palm-tree. On the whole, however, the buffalo is a peaceful beast. If I had to choose, I would rather be a buffalo than an ox, even though his godhead was made part of the bargain.

Indian members of the bovine kind are invariably provided with a hump and a sweeping dewlap. This distinguishes them from the English race : which is a great pity. Not even in the cow can we recall any reminiscence of the old country. We sigh for the dear old Alderney, with her clean shape, finely shaded colour, and large luscious eyes ; and our hearts are sore with the sight of the apoplectic Brahmani-bull. When we were young we loved to watch the frothy milk go glucking into the pail under the fair hands of some rustic maid. Now that we are old we see a gaunt Hindu urging with dirty fingers the thin milk from the dry teats of a cow goddess into a brass lota.

EUDEMON.

AGA KHAN'S MAUSOLEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose Government, the Municipal Town Council, and the police are perfectly satisfied that they have acted wisely in allowing the mortal remains of H. H. Aga Khan to be buried at Mount-road, Magazon ! On reading your interesting account of the funeral procession I noticed that "there were present pilgrims from Cutch and Kathiawar, and even from such remote parts of the earth as Zanzibar and Muscat." Now, it is but fair to conjecture that to the shrine of such a great man pilgrimages "from remote parts of the earth" will ever be wont to be made ; and as the habits and customs of such pilgrims are not proverbial for cleanliness, I put it to you, sir, whether or not the authorities, in giving sanction to the burial of this "Persian Nobleman" within the heart of Bombay, have adopted a correct policy. Is it to the best interests of the community in general of this city to encourage the importation of shiploads of pilgrims ? For the last month and more, shoals of men, women, and children, most of whom would be all the sweeter for a Turkish bath, have been visiting the spot where the Aga's bones now rest, to the great annoyance of residents along Mount-road. Imagine what it will be, sir, when the Oorus takes place.

SCARE.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Vendors everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale of the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have always been the foremost in bringing to public notice the inadequacy of the present Pension Rules, and in advocating the just claims of Indian Army officers, I feel assured that you will not deny me a little space in your valuable columns to pass a few remarks, and to offer a suggestion or two upon the subject. I am sure that hardly a dissentient voice will be found in thinking with you that cordial co-operation and perfect unanimity of views are most essentially necessary to any satisfactory practical results being attained regarding the new Pension Rules. There are so many salient points in Indian officers' grievances which have to be considered, so many vital interests at stake, that the subject is one requiring the most careful treatment by the Association Committee in London. A premature solution of the many difficulties which have to be surmounted would be almost worse than useless. As yet no "happy thought" seems to have struck anyone as to what would really be a retirement scheme that would relieve the three presidencies of their preponderance of field officers ; would weed out all those who had lost their interest in soldiering, or who are in a debilitated state of health, at the same time would ensure the efficiency of the Indian Army being maintained, by giving her a proper proportion of field officers to captains and subalterns ; and withal be a scheme that would give general satisfaction. Every officer is naturally anxious that a retirement scheme should be introduced to suit his own particular interest ; but the inutility of any scheme which does not embrace the welfare of the officers collectively is obvious. At present there is a diversity of opinion quite conflicting as to what would be fair pensions to award, how much leave should count, how long an officer ought to remain before being compulsorily retired, which tends very greatly to retard any satisfactory settlement being arrived at. We have the London Committee proposing, as a first pension after twenty years, £250, with an additional £50 for every extra year's service up to thirty years, making retirement compulsory at that period and giving a maximum pension of £750.

In answer to the proposal of £750 as a maximum, I should like to put this question. What about an officer who by the Royal Warrant has a claim to "off reckonings?" It is quite possible that after thirty years' service an officer may still be in very good health, quite efficient, and have no desire to quit the service ; and it is also more than likely under those circumstances that he would be a married man, with children just at the age when their education would press very heavily upon his purse. Do you think, then, he would like being deprived of something like £400 a year, which he thinks himself fairly entitled to, and summarily ejected on £750 ? In these days it would be impossible for him to educate his children on that amount. There is no doubt that those who entered the service prior to the 12th August, 1866, deserve especial liberal treatment at the hands of Government, their claims being far greater than those who entered subsequent to that date. I see you, sir, suggest £200 as first pension on twenty years' service. This, I think, is too little when you look at the fact that after twenty years' service in this country an officer becomes a major, and that the half-pay of that rank, were he to retire, would only be £27 short of what you advocate. The views of Indian officers, who have been sufficiently gauged to elicit that on the completion of twenty years' service nothing short of £250 a year could be fixed with any degree of fairness as contrasted with other Indian services ; that in this authorised leave should count, or if not, that the same advantages as are accorded by the rules of 1875, which are four years' leave in twenty, instead of two as at present, should be admitted. I notice also that you advise thirty-five years as the limit to which an officer should be allowed to remain ; this, I think, most would agree, is quite long enough. As the probabilities are that the injurious effects of the climate would have compelled the majority to retire, and the few that would remain would only be those who were constitutionally strong and valuable soldiers. It seems to me that the finances of the State would not be embarrassed by the offering of a good pension at thirty-five years' service, the proviso of course being that the inducements to retirement in the intermediate pensions were sufficiently adequate to make them operative. This is where the fault has been all along ; the earlier pensions, from their utter inadequacy to meet the requirements of the times we live in, have proved practically useless, and taken in conjunction with the stopping of Indian cadetships and only meagerly officering Indian regiments from the Staff Corps has been the means of creating the enormous block of field officers so detrimental to the service. For, as your local contemporary says, "Field officers are no more fitted for the duties of subalterns than are subalterns for those of field officers." I think, sir, you are under a misconception in saying that all authorized leave counts against the unfortunate Staff Corps officer. This is not the case. He can count 2 years in 20, 3 in 25, 4 in 30, 8 in 38 ; but the argument is, Why should he not be put on the same advantageous footing as the British officers, particularly when he has to serve in a country for this all his life. The case of officers who have joined the Staff Corps from British regiments having all their former service with their regiments cut out of their service for pension seems very hard and to require amendment. I don't think any scheme has appeared in any of the papers so adapted to the requirements of the Indian Army in its present state as that given in a table by a Bengel officer which appeared in your issue of the 30th ult., there is, however, one inconsistency in it, viz., that last two pensions after thirty-five and thirty-eight years' service are worse than that awarded after thirty years, the result being that no officer would stay for them. If these two pensions were increased, the scheme would work well, I think. In conclusion, it is to be hoped that all Indian Army officers will not be disheartened at the unsympathetic attitude that the Home Government have on two separate occasions cut down the proposals made by the Army Commission as being too liberal, as if this is a fact, it is only more than ever a reason why officers should now show a little energy and determination in the matter. The only chance in these days is to act together with a set purpose ; and the best way of effecting this would seem to be by affording funds to the Association Committee. The character of the movement officers are called on to support is, the Secretary says, not an attack on the existing regulations in a manner offensive to the authorities, but merely to obtain an exhaustive consideration of the Indian officer's position as compared with other branches of H. M.'s Services ; so the sooner subscriptions are sent in the better.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to find that your correspondent "W" considers my letter of the 24th to be grosaly misleading and likely to do harm to the Staff Corps Pension Fund. In all his five paragraphs, I fail to see any proof of the grossly misleading tendency of my letter which "W." sets out to demonstrate, and I don't think the explanation given as to the difference between the proposals of the Committee and Sub-committee is very much to the point, that point, be it remembered, having been that each Committee asserted the unanimous approval by the service of its proposals. The removal of false impressions is of vital importance to any movement—doubly so to one like this Staff Corps Pension Fund ; and if nothing else comes of this correspondence it, will have been something gained if we remove any false impression as to the idleness or want of unanimity of the various Committees. I think "W." need not distress himself as to the ill-effects which he anticipates from my letter having appeared in your columns ; and in conclusion I sincerely trust the increase of pension which he may obtain by the movement will amply recoup the loss of stamps and paper, to which there is such a touching reference in his third paragraph.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

THE LATE REV. MR. TAYLOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANY of your readers should notice with sorrow the announcement which appeared in your columns some days ago of the death of Rev. Joseph Vansomeren Taylor of the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Gujarat. Mr. Taylor was well known and much respected all over the Bombay Presidency ; and I am sure a few particulars concerning his thirty-six years' labour in the Mission fields of this country will not come amiss. He was the son of the Rev. Joseph Taylor of the London Mission Society, and was born in Belgaum in the year 1820. He studied in the Glasgow University, and there took his B. A. In the year 1845 he was ordained and joined the London Mission Society. He was at first appointed to labour in the Tamil country, but was afterwards transferred to Gujarat, in place of the Rev. Mr. Flower. The first scene of his labours in this province was at Baroda, where he arrived in the year 1846. After remaining there for about four years, he proceeded to the new Mission Station of Borsad, where his labours as a missionary were eminently successful. In the year 1860, when the stations of the London Mission Society in Gujarat were transferred to the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Mr. Taylor requested to be allowed to resign his connection with the former, and to join the latter society. From that date till the day of his death every effort of his earnest and devoted nature was given to the furtherance of the work which he had taken in hand. He was not only known as the ardent missionary, the eloquent and impressive preacher, but as one of the most accomplished linguists in India ; his command of the Gujarati language was simply perfect, and the country is indebted to his genius for the best and only reliable Gujarati grammar in print. He was a constant contributor to the literature of the province ; but perhaps the most popular of his writings is the Kavyarpana, a collection of metrical compositions for the use of the native Christian Churches, and an enlarged version of Barth's Church History. Mr. Taylor's health beginning to fail about a year and a half ago, he was ordered home, in the hope that the change might prove beneficial. This hope was apparently realized ; for, seemingly in good health and spirits, he was actively engaged in promoting the cause of the Indian Mission, when, on the 2nd of June, he was suddenly struck down by a fit of apoplexy, death following so quickly on the seizure, that there was not even time to gather his children round him before he expired. Mr. Taylor had reached the age of sixty ; but to the last he was as clearheaded and energetic as in his younger days. His death is a serious loss to the T. P. Mission, of which, since the death of the Rev. R. Montgomery, he had been the father. He was greatly respected and beloved by all, European and native alike ; and it will be long before the kindly face of the dear old man will cease to be missed among the native friends he is forgotten by, and among whom he laboured for so long in Gujarat. The scene last Sunday in the church at the Christian village of Shawadi, when the death was announced from the pulpit, was something that those who witnessed it will not easily forget ; the cries of weeping and wailing which arose from the congregation as the sad news was announced, showed how deeply the departed had endeared himself to the people among whom he had laboured so long and so faithfully. Their dear departed father and friend, regarded their dear departed father and friend,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd :—Avoca (s), from Hong-kong. Yesterday :—Thomas Hilyard, Havre ; Bridwood, Elephant Point ; Nesutan, Moulmein ; Gwalior (s), Southampton.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Adirondack entered and Rydal Hall left dock on Sunday.

PER RYDAL HALL.—Mrs. Briggs and two infants were added as passengers per Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. G. B. Spring, of the Salt Department, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, in place of Mr. S. J. Bhownagree, deceased.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at this dispensary during the last month was 4,768, the average daily attendance being 158. There were 910 new admissions.

A SPECIAL JUROR FINED.—At the closing of the Sessions yesterday, Mr. Ardesheer Hormusjee Wadia, a special juror, having failed to attend, when summoned to serve on a special jury, was fined Rs. 50 by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—A noted character, named Sewdyal Naindoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of housebreaking by night, and the theft of Rs. 225 in cash, the property of Gopalsing Boodersing. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Nelson Dalin, a seaman of the British ship Choice, on Saturday last, whilst working at the cargo of that vessel, accidentally fell down the hold and sustained serious internal injuries. He was removed to the European General Hospital for medical treatment.

THE S. P. C. A.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the week ended the 2nd July :—Bullocks, sore neck 26, lame 9, emaciated 2, and overloaded 2 ; horse, broken knee 1. Total number of cases 41 ; total amount of fines, Rs. 87.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending on Saturday, 25th June, was 45 feet and 9 tenths ; in the corresponding week of last year it was 46 feet and 8 tenths. The rainfall up to date was 10 inches 58 cents ; in the corresponding week of last year it was 13 inches 8 cents.

A MISDEMEANOUR.—Latiff Sulliman was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of being drunk and of having assaulted police constable No. 703 A. He was fined Rs. 10, or in default to suffer fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment ; and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Luximon Bhow, a coachman, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan for driving his vehicle, on the day previous, at Hannooman-lane, in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to Mahadoo Umbajee. Rs. 6 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

UNANI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last at Hakim Mahammad Bakar Unani's Charitable Dispensary, Chinchpoogly, was 2,885. Of the whole number 119 were Hindus, 118 Christians, 36 Parsees, and the remainder Mussulmans. The new admissions registered during the month were 360.

A CASE OF STABBING.—On Sunday afternoon a Mahomedan, named Kojee Ahmed, stabbed Hajee Joossub, the keeper of a licensed eating-house at Shaik Ali Janjeekur-street. The knife was of ordinary size, and the man was stabbed in two places—on the right shoulder, and on the right arm. It appears that an altercation took place between the men regarding Kojee Ahmed's wife. The wounded man was attended to at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Mahadew Sooratbun, a servant in the employ of Hajee Cassum Jossub, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing twenty-two gunny-bags and a quantity of grain and rice, the property of his master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Govind Vittoo, a servant to Dada Vittoba, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing seven brass-pots and some cash belonging to his master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISCORD IN THE CENSUS OFFICES AT POONA.—A Poona paper says :—"We learn that a discord occurred in the Census offices—Nos. 2, 3, and 4—since Friday last, which resulted, for the present, in an almost unanimous strike on the part of the employés. There are altogether four offices, or one office in four divisions, in which about a thousand men are employed for the discharge of census work, on salaries averaging from Rs. 12 downwards. These men have been collected specially from the Poona, Sattara, Nasik and other districts."

COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Yesterday, at the Sessions, Pooree, widow of one Thacker Heerjee Liladhar, was committed for contempt of court under the following circumstances :—In the matter of the will of Heerabaee, widow of Thacker Dharsee Mooljee, a rule was applied for on behalf of Thaker Premsee Dhurumsee, on the 21st April, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, why Pooree should not be committed for contempt of court in not producing the will. The rule was made absolute about the 10th June, and an order was issued by his Lordship directing the issue of an attachment against the person of Pooree. She was accordingly brought up yesterday, when she produced the will in court, and said that she could not do so till then, as it was with her brother-in-law. His Lordship sent her to jail for refusing to obey the order of the court for so long a time.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 2, Nesbit lane, for the purpose of considering certain special resolutions, Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The Chairman explained that, owing to the defective wording of a resolution passed at a meeting of the 17th ult., the directors were obliged to call this meeting to pass fresh special resolutions, more fully defined, in place of the resolutions of the 17th ult., which, under the advice of the company's solicitors, were to be treated as null and void. Resolutions were then passed to the effect that the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866 ; that Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas,

try of which he was to be the head. It was not until the Czar's famous manifesto—which report says was drawn up by M. Pobedonostseff and M. Katkoff—was laid on the table that he discovered he had been living in a fool's paradise. He resigned his office for the fourth time, and his resignation was accepted, much to the consternation of St. Petersburg. It pleased Prince Bismarck to call him "a charlatan," but 10,000 cards were left at his residence by those who were not afraid to mark their respect for the fallen Minister, who is now recruiting his health at the baths of Wiesbaden.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

M. LITTRE.

The late M. Littré was of a generation which derived, he himself liked to think, its extraordinary caloric and motive power from the Revolution. Thiers, Mignet, De Girardin, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Delacroix the painter, and Dumas the elder belonged to it. They presented an analogy to the splendid vegetation which clothes the flanks of Vesuvius and draws its strength from partially cooled lava. Some men of that generation were prodigious workers, because they had superabundant energy. They threw out novels and dramas almost spontaneously to the printing presses. Others whose productive capacity was not inferior toiled with will. Thiers, Balzac, Victor Hugo, and Littré were of this class. In the faculty of concentration the eminent philologist who died last week was superior to them all. Some public instructors in England have represented M. Littré as a man who had the advantage of at least moderate fortune in his lifelong pursuit of knowledge. He was in very straitened circumstances up to his sixty-ninth year, when Gambetta raised him to the Chair of History at the Polytechnic School. The nomination was made in the turmoil of the war. Gambetta made a speech which evoked a storm of abuse. The voice of Cardinal Donnet was raised to stigmatize the speaker, whose eulogium of M. Littré opened to him the door of the National Assembly.

M. Littré's only inheritances were an active and hard-grasping mind in a strong body and simple yet elevated tastes. Frugal habits rendered poverty impotent to degrade. Mdme. Littré's dowry was inconsiderable. The dictionary brought fortune, but it was not completed until 1874. M. Littré's country house at Mesnil was bought with part of this dower at the low price of 4,000f. It was a peasant's cottage. One thousand francs was expended in turning a loft in which hay and grain had been stored into a couple of bedrooms. The sitting-room on the ground floor was used for many years as a kitchen. Mdme. Littré's room, in which there were religious pictures, a *prie-dieu* chair, and crucifix, was on one side, and Mademoiselle's on the other. A garden of little more than a rood produced the fruit and vegetables used by the household. The rare flowers in the borders were hardy and common. Littré was fond of the flowers of the woods, fields, and brooks, but insensible to the magnificence of those which win prizes at horticultural shows. He often botanized in his walks, in taking which his pockets were filled with books. There were some rose bushes near the house; Mdlle. Littré planted them. She is her father's image, and has his taste for seclusion. A peat tree covered the wall of an old cart-shed appropriated to poultry and rabbit-hutches. Vines and pear trees climbed over the rustic dwelling of the sage, and the walls enclosed a grass-grown court or farm-yard.

Mesnil, where Littré resided (when he was not a member of the Assembly) eight months out of the twelve, is close to the Seine and on the verge of the forest of St. Germain. It is an out-of-the-way place, unknown to Sunday crowds, and inhabited by hewers of wood and charcoal burners. The furniture the philosopher's cottage was homely and solid. A few mahogany armchairs, setting up to bourgeois gentility, were covered with needlework tapestry, done by Mdme. Littré, whose needle and knitting-needles were always going when she was not at church or engaged in looking after the dejeuner and dinner. For years she had no other servant than a woman who was hired by the hour to scrub. A labourer and Mdlle. Littré attended to the garden. Mademoiselle was also secretary to her father, who took charge of her profane education. When she was a child and young girl she never had any other teacher. It is inexplicable that with his convictions he did not try to instil some of his philosophy into her head. She only understood so much of it as her spiritual director chose to explain to her. The nature of his explanations may be inferred from the incessant efforts she made in conjunction with her mother to open her father's eyes to what appeared to her the light of true religion. Works of supererogation were undertaken to ensure a benediction to her attempts. Mdlle. Littré belonged to a kind of lay sisterhood known as the Association of the Rosary, which met at stated times in the church of Mesnil. M. Littré was fondly attached to his wife and daughter, who returned his affection with adoration. They called him a saint who did not believe in God. When M. Littré's working power began to fail, he grew conscious that he was alone in his own household. His loneliness profoundly saddened him. A melancholy tinge pervaded his letters and conversations with intimate disciples, who recommended him to bring at least his daughter nearer to him by attacking her dogmatic Roman Catholicism. But his tolerant and gentle spirit shrank from a controversy which might arouse bitter feelings. As the evening of his existence was darkening into the night of the tomb he thought frequently of his mother, a woman whose soul was cast in an heroic mould. The void which her death had caused in his life he found time had not filled up. She had so far adopted the views of her husband, who was an ardent Republican and Freethinker, as not to have her children baptized; but, being religious-minded, she joined a group of Broad Church Protestants. Some of her ancestors had been persecuted as Calvinists, an attachment to her own people was strong in her to the last. They were Lyonnais. When she felt the hand of death was upon her, she said to M. Littré, "It is time for me to rejoin those of my kindred who have gone before me." He had been an affectionate and revering son to her in her long widowhood. Her approbation of his austere and studious youth, he said, not many weeks before he died, brought him more happiness than any of the brilliant prizes his learning won for him in after-life. On this occasion he also said: "The recollection of my mother's words and looks becomes so vivid as sometimes to ease the heartache from which I suffer when I begin to think of her and wish her near me."

M. Littré thought it his duty never to absent himself from the Versailles Assembly when he could possibly attend it. His vote might be of use in preventing the Royalists from carrying out their plans. Of that body he was a silent member, both in the public sittings and in Committee. But the pen went unless the debate was an important one, about which perhaps he might be called on to write. Dictionary work and scientific and literary articles were got through at his legislator's desk. A basket filled with books and paper was stowed away beneath. As his pen ran on the head was kept in an almost horizontal position. A shock of lank black hair fell down over the forehead and round the shoulders. The under lip appeared to hang down on the breast. It always was loose and protruding, and gave the face the ape-ish character which was a cause for jesting to the writings of the revolutionary press. They also laughed at the blackness of the hair, which was erroneously attributed to the use of dye. The eyebrows were bushy, and expressed habitual concentration of the mental powers. It was rarely that one could obtain a good view of M. Littré's eyes at the Assembly. They were as speaking, when he found himself face to face with an interlocutor, as the tongue was silent. Lying under cavernous brows their grey look a black shade. The expression was keen. Light flashed into them. They often twinkled behind the goggle glasses. M. Littré had a small brain, but it was a very active one, and intuition often guided him in his philological researches. The intuitive side of his mind was strongly developed. Under the dry bookworm a poet and a man of exquisite sensibility lay hidden.

M. Littré inhabited in winter a flat in the Rue d'Assas. It was plainly furnished: the floor was carpetless. At meals there was no white cloth on the dining-room table. M. Littré himself often opened the door. When he was absorbed in work there was a "not-at-home" *consigne*. If it was broken the visitor was taken into a room in which piles of books ascended from floor to ceiling. Shelves all round the room bent under the weight of books. Books were heaped on the mantelpiece and tables, and M. Littre's desk stood in an enclosure formed by tomes he wanted for immediate reference. He usually held a book in his left hand while the right worked a pen. When he got up a pell-mell of books which stood round his chair had to come down, and there was not a chair except the one on which he sat which had not its load of literature. In his prime M. Littré was addicted to gymnastic sports. He had the muscles of an athlete and rare agility in climbing, running and performing trapeze exercise. He found, however, that the biceps impoverished the head, and moderated his athletic ardour. In most things he was sober, unless in his literary work, which went through the night and far into the night. Tobacco and he were utter strangers; wine and meat he took sparingly; but he was a great consumer of bread and milk. We shall say something more of his literary work in another article.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

M. LITTRE'S PHILOSOPHIC TESTAMENT.

The death of M. Littré was immediately preceded by his baptism. As he lay speechless, but apparently conscious, the Abbe Huvelin administered the sacraments of the Church, and M. Littré is added to the number of those who in the hour and article of death are supposed to have embraced a faith against which when in the full vigour of their powers they have never ceased to protest. The religious and philosophical testament which M. Littré published "for the last time" in the *Philosophie Positive* only a year ago affords a somewhat eight-contrast to the avowal which, as M. Scherer remarks in the *Temps*, has been "snatched from or dictated to the enfeebled senses of a dying man." Whatever M. Littré may or may not have said to the Abbe in what the *Figaro* describes as "the moments seconds" which immediately preceded his deathbed baptism, this article in the *Philosophie Positive* affords the last articulate and public confession of his faith. Its interest is increased rather than diminished by the incidents of the parting hour. M. Littré, replying, as he said, "for the last time," to some who with affectionate solicitude had concerned themselves about his eternal welfare, wrote as follows:—

Some pious souls have troubled themselves about my conscience. It has seemed to them that, not being an absolute contemner of Christianity, and heartily acknowledging that it possessed consolatory and confirmed blessings, there were chords in my heart that it might touch. It was a beginning of faith, they thought, to entertain neither hostility nor contempt for a faith which has reigned for many centuries over men's consciences, and which even now is the consolation of so many faithful souls. As I never experienced nor expressed repulsion or uneasiness in finding myself the subject of feelings that I have just sketched, and as age and illness warned me of my approaching end—as they have never abandoned the hope that I might experience the sovereign effect of Divine grace, nor ceased to appeal from the mature man, too proud of his strength, to the old man henceforth accessible to the promptings of his weakness—I reply to these solicitations, without wishing to wound their feelings, by saying that I neither share their faith nor experience any misery at being unable to believe. I have questioned myself in vain. It is impossible for me to accept the conception of the world which Catholicism imposes upon its true believers; but I feel no regret at being outside these creeds, and I can feel within me no desire to enter within their pale.

The theological firmament has disappeared and that of science has appeared in its place. The two have nothing in common. The change has occasioned great anguish in many minds. It is true that a considerable mass remained faithful to their ancient tradition. It is true also that, in the moral suffering which followed, many renounced the new doctrines, and returned within the theological pale. However it may be with the movement hither and thither of individuals, which is too personal in character to furnish a basis for criticism, two preponderating facts continue to exercise an abiding social influence. The first is the perpetual encroachment of the laity, that is to say the State, which is neutral between religions, tolerant of all forms of worship, and compels the Church to live it in that capital point. The second is the continual confirmation which the scientific theory of the universe receives from all those discoveries of our time from which the theological conception gains nothing to support its tottering fabric.

M. Littré concluded as follows:—

About fifty years ago there appeared within the circle of my world a lady who is still living, but who is also cruelly afflicted by illness. I have learned through common friends (for she can no longer any more visit me than I can visit her) that her sufferings were so great as to wring from her cries of anguish. She is very pious, and submits to the will of God, to whom she offers as a sacrifice the pain which she endures. For my part, I resign myself to the inexorable laws of nature; but that resignation does not save me, any more than her faith in God saves my old friend, from sight and groans. Every night when I am placed in my bed my pain is increased, and often I have not the strength to suppress complaints alike painful to me and to those who assist me, and I repeat mentally the verses of Malherbe, which have become only too actual with me:—

Et celui qui, chetif, aux miseres succombe,
N'ayant qu'un jour a vivre, il ne peut l'achever.

Positive philosophy which has brought me so much help for thirty years, while giving me an ideal—the thirst for the better, the vision of history, and the care for humanity—has preserved me from mere negation, and become me faithful company through all these ordeals of my closing days. Of the questions which it resolves in its own way, the rules that it prescribes by virtue of its fundamental principle, the beliefs which it discourages in the name of our ignorance of everything absolute, I have in the foregoing pages made an examination, and I conclude it with the supreme word—" for the last time."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ENGLISH PAINTERS AND PICTURE BUYERS.

On the 16th of January, 1745, Mr. William Hogarth, of Leicester-fields, painter and engraver, put forth an advertisement offering for public sale nineteen pictures in oil of his execution. These comprised the six paintings of "The Harlot's Progress," the eight of "The Rake's Progress," "The Four Times of the Day," and "The Strolling Players in a Barn." The conditions attached to the sale were curious. To every bidder was alloted a numbered page in the sale book, in which were entered his name and place of abode. On the day of sale a clock striking every five minutes was to be placed in the auction room; and when it struck five minutes after twelve the first picture mentioned in the sale-book was to be delivered, and the second picture when ten minutes after noon had struck; and so on in succession until the whole nineteen pictures were disposed of. Upon the biddings the advances were only to be in gold; and to this the painter added the injudicious stipulation that no persons were to be allowed to bid save those who had previously entered their names in the book. He furthermore begged as a favour that, as his rooms were small, none but duly inscribed bidders would come to view the paintings. As for the five minutes device, it was clearly borrowed from the very old practice of selling "by inch of candle:" the article put up being sold when the candle was burnt out; but the rest of Hogarth's scheme was far from practicable. Hence the sale proved singularly unproductive. The painter had thought to emancipate himself from the thraldom of the picture-dealer and the auctioneer, and to secure to himself, without the costly agency of middlemen, the price which persons of rank and wealth might be induced to offer publicly for works of genius. But the novelty of the method proposed disgusted, instead of attracting, the town. Noblemen and gentlemen were offended at the tedious formula of having to enter their names and places of residence in a book open to indiscriminate inspection, and they resented as impertinent the proposals of the artist who seemed to consider that he did the world a favour in suffering them to bid for his works. In any case, the noble and wealthy patrons of art haughtily stayed away from the sale; and from the aggregate of nineteen pictures Hogarth only realised the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven pounds seven shillings. The engravings of the "Harlot's Progress" had sold much better than those of the "Rakes;" yet the former produced only fourteen guineas each, while the latter went for twenty-two. The picture of "Morning" brought twenty guineas, the "Night" fetched six-and-twenty. By the same cumbrous and blundering process he subsequently disposed of his immortal pictorial drama the "Marriage a la Mode," for which there was only a single bidder, who obtained the six magnificent works for the sum of one hundred and ten guineas, or little more than nineteen pounds apiece.

That we manage things very differently nowadays in the matter of picture sales is shown by the extraordinary and, to our thinking, extravagant prices realised by a small though choice collection of oil paintings which were sold at the King-street Rooms on Saturday last. We do not quarrel with the four hundred and ninety guineas given for "The Woodcutters" of John Linnell; and John Phillip's "Music Lesson—Seville" was probably worth twice as much as the five hundred guineas which it fetched. Nor, perhaps, was two thousand guineas in immoderate price for the "Trent Side" of Thomas Creswick. Somewhat excessive the sum given for this excellent but not transcendently good landscape nevertheless seems when we find it in juxtaposition with the seven hundred guineas which was all that was offered for Paul Falconer Poole's grandly poetical painting of "The Messengers Announcing to Job the Irruption of the Sabeans." Mr. Poole was an artist exhibiting in the highest degree the qualities of imagination and poetical insight, combined with great executive ability. The "Job's Messengers" is one of his noblest performances; and there is something almost amusing in the frankness of British Philistinism, which ranks Poole's grand Scriptural picture just thirteen hundred guineas lower than Creswick's pleasing piece of English greenery. But it is when we approach the painting, by Sir Edwin Landseer that the domain of the amazing, and it may be fairly said of the irritating is entered. The "Well-bred Sitters" of our famous animal-painter fetched five thousand guineas; "A Stag Pursued by a Deerhound," five thousand guineas; "Man Proposes, God Disposes"—the well-known Polar Bears picture—six thousand three hundred guineas; "Digging Out the Otter." The sportsmen and the Scotch gillies finished by Mr. Millais, two thousand nine hundred and fifty guineas. Thus, for four pictures by Sir Edwin, there was given the astounding sum of nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty guineas. When we contrast this sum with the total of five hundred and forty-two pounds seventeen shillings received by Hogarth for his twenty-five pictures, including the "Marriage a la Mode," matter is afforded for much curious cogitation. Not all the paintings of the pictorial Rabelais are extant; and the "Marriage a la Mode," being the property of the nation, together with the "Rake's Progress," which belongs to the trustees of the Soane Museum, can never be brought to the hammer; still, could these twenty-five masterpieces be assembled at Christie's at the present day, they would in all probability realise a sum of not less than fifty thousand pounds. That the result of Hogarth's silly sale was a most beggarly one is shown by the fact that, in little more than thirty years after the dath of the painter, Sir John Soane bought the "Rake's Progress for five hundred and seventy guineas, more than the sum realised by the whole twenty-five pictures sold in 1745, and the "Four Scenes of an Election" for sixteen hundred and fifty guineas. "By the same token," to use an Hibernicism, Sir John very late in life, at the Marchioness of Thomond's sale, obtained Sir Joshua's "Snake in the Grass" for the sum of only five hundred and ten guineas. Were the picture put up at Christie's to-morrow it would probably fetch five times as much as Sir John Soane gave for it. Obviously the prices realised by pictures, and, indeed, by most works of art, have increased within recent years at a prodigious ratio; but that which is desirable to point out is that in many instances the enormous rates now ruling are the result less of increased love or knowledge of art than of caprice, which not unfrequently presents the aspect of a craze. Sir Edwin Landseer was a painter of high genius and of the very highest capacity. It would be unjust to compare him to Snyders, to Cuyp, or even to Paul Potter, because, in many respects, he stood alone. If it be permissible to liken him to any English master, he might be called the Hogarth of brute life; for Sir Edwin's pictures, like those of Hogarth, are all dramas, full of humour and power, and often, as in the "Peace," the "War," the "Shepherd's Prayer," and the "Shepherd's Chief Mourner," replete with exquisite pathos. Yet not one of the four pictures sold for such immense prices at the King-street rooms on Saturday can be regarded as belonging to the master's supremely historic works. We could readily understand five or even six thousand guineas being given for the "Jack in Office," the "Catspaw," the "Laying Down the Law," or the "Alexander and Diogenes;" but, beyond the "Well-bred Sitters," the four works which have gone for a sum of more than twenty thousand pounds can scarcely be considered as famous productions. The Arctic Regions picture, although very fine in conception, touches upon the period of the master's pictorial decadence. The fact is that there is a rage for possessing Edwin Landseer. He is "up" in the market, in the superlative degree. He was a very prolific painter; but the majority of his masterpieces are in Royal, National, or noble hands, and have become heirlooms. The holders of the remainder are naturally tenacious of their treasures; and whenever a Sir Edwin is offered for sale, even, if it be a work of comparatively insignificant merit, there is a rush for it, and it is greedily snapped up at a price which may be fairly regarded as fabulous.

It will be seen that we make no overstatement in characterising the swollen prices given for the works of this or that particular master as the result of caprice and not of taste, when we place side by side two more of the paintings sold on Saturday: "The Princes in the Tower," by Mr. J. E. Millais, R. A., and "Quatre Bras," by the accomplished lady who was once Miss Elizabeth Thompson. The "Princes" went for three thousand eight hundred guineas; the "Quatre Bras" for seven hundred and ten. The "Princes" is merely a charming pair of fancy portraits of two fair-haired boys in black doublets and hose, with a dark wall and staircase in the background. It is broadly but highly painted. The picture has been engraved; but certainly on its first appearance upon the walls of the Royal Academy, it failed to create any kind of furore. There is, however, a rush just now for anything that Mr. Millais may choose to paint; and it is wonderstood that there is an indefinite number of millionaries, Californian and otherwise, "shinning around"—to employ Transatlantic parlance—and all ready to give the painter of "Cherry Ripe" three or four thousand guineas for a picture. On the other hand, we have in "Quatre Bras" the second of the deservedly celebrated pictures produced by Mrs. Elizabeth Butler and certainly one of her finest works. The composition of the square of infantry and the attacking French cavalry is wonderful; the variety of facial expression in the soldiers is almost inimitable; the drawing and modelling are superb. This picture would certainly some time since have been thought cheap at fifteen hundred guineas. It would not be dear at two thousand; yet "Quatre Bras" found the auctioneer knocking "Quatre Bras" down on Saturday for seven hundred and ten guineas. The fact is, that Mrs. Butler, in her most recently exhibited picture, "Rorke's Drift," has failed to pleased the public, and her comparative "fiasco" at Burlington House has reacted unfavourably on the commercial value of her works elsewhere. She is not just now "up in the market." For the moment there is no rush, no craze for her, as in the years when she produced "The Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," and "Balaclava." Doubtless the rush will return some of these days. There are ups and downs in the prices of pictures as of other things; and one mania succeeds another with a tolerable compensation, momentarily depreciated artists eventually regaining their due estimation, and grossly exaggerated prices ultimately sinking to a reasonable level.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It set the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It s most agreeable in odour, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 3s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

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AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of posting intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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Musjid ,,	Junction†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sewdia	Mirgani (for	Berigaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhan